

A. G. HODGES & CO.
J. W. FINNELL, EDITOR.

For the "DAILY COMMONWEALTH," during the Session of the Legislature, \$1 in advance.
The "DAILY COMMONWEALTH," printed on a large mammoth sheet, will be delivered to subscribers at \$4, in advance, or \$20 at the expiration of six months.
The "DAILY COMMONWEALTH" will be furnished to subscribers during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For 10 lines or less, to those who are Daily Subscribers during the Session of the Legislature, \$1 00
For each additional 10 lines to Daily Session Subscribers, 1 00
For 10 lines, for a single insertion, after the first, of 10 lines or less, 30
For any number of lines over 10 and not exceeding 20, first insertion, 40
And for each insertion of the same advertisement, over 10 and not exceeding 20 lines, 15
Longer advertisements will be inserted on liberal terms.

General Advertisements.

JAMES M. DOTY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GLASGOW, KENTUCKY.

Will give his prompt attention to all business connected with the law, in the counties of Warren, Green, Hart, Edmonson, Warren, Monroe, Cumberland and Adams, and will attend especially to the collection of claims in those counties.
January 26, 1846—697-17

LAW NOTICE.

FRANKLIN BALLINGER, late of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, is now permanently settled in Harrodsburg, Kentucky. He will attend to all business entrusted to him in the county of Nicholas and surrounding counties.
He can be confided to his care in Mercer or any of the adjoining counties, or in the Federal Court, General Court, or Court of Appeals, which sit in Frankfort.

LAW NOTICE.

FITCH MINGER, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him in the county of Nicholas and surrounding counties.
He can be confided to his care in Mercer or any of the adjoining counties, or in the Federal Court, General Court, or Court of Appeals, which sit in Frankfort.

WILLIAM SAMPSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORD, KENTUCKY.
Will practice in the Courts held in Cumberland and the adjoining counties.
March 17, 1846—720

MANSION HOUSE,

Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort, Ky.
A. J. WEST, late of Cincinnati, and MRS. E. P. GRIMES, of the City of New York, respectively announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the late and commodious establishment, and are prepared to entertain their guests in the best manner. The house is elegantly situated, being about equidistant from the Steamboat Landing and the Capitol grounds; it is well adapted for the reception of parties, in such a style as will make it rank among the very best Hotels in the Western Country.
The proprietors will endeavor, in all things, to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may honor them with a visit; and hope that their long experience in the business will enable them to merit a liberal share of public favor.
The house is well adapted for all the purposes of a large and comfortable family; the private apartments are unexcelled, in neatness and comfort by any house in the State. Guests and their luggage are taken in, and from the Railroad depot and Steamboat Landing in coaches, free of charge. All the houses necessarily pass by, or start from this house, daily.
Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 8, 1846—720-17

WEISIGER HOUSE,

FRANKFORD, KENTUCKY.
THOMAS S. WEISIGER, hereby informs his numerous patrons of this old and celebrated House, that he has taken the public generally, that having purchased the extensive Hotel building, including furniture, crockery and stables, and become sole proprietor, the establishment will be kept up in a state of the utmost efficiency. No effort will be neglected to make the Weisiger House one of the best Hotels in the Union, special attention and supervision being directed to every department of the business, to secure the most comfortable and enjoyable of patrons. The Table, the Chambers, the Beds, the Bath, the Parlors, the Pleasure Grounds, will all be abundantly provided and arranged with the view to the utmost satisfaction of travellers, sojourners and permanent boarders, both in winter and summer. Strict attention will be given to the service of the House, and to the satisfaction of all patrons, in every particular, and to the prompt and efficient discharge of all duties, having abundant advantages in this respect.
The efficiency of the Weisiger House as a summer abode for southern families, is well known to all who have visited it. The beautiful and extensive scenery around Frankfort, uniting with the pleasant situation of a rural retreat, commands it strongly to Southern patrons.
In short, the long established high character of the House, will be to say the least, fully sustained.
December 9, 1845—697-17

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,

LEXINGTON, KY.
The subscriber still continues to keep the above named house, for the accommodation of travellers, on reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to his business to have a continuance of the same.
He has likewise, a new and elegant assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, (which he intends to keep up) which he will sell low for cash or in exchange for country produce.
Nov. 25, 1845—695-17

DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. WILLIAM B. DAVIS,
Resident Dentist, Frankfort, Kentucky.

TEETH from ONE to a FULL SET, inserted in a superior style, with or without ARTIFICIAL GUMS, and warranted to answer the purpose of mastication.
Every operation in DENTAL SURGERY performed in a careful and satisfactory manner.
Reference is made to the following gentlemen, viz:
Hon. R. P. Letcher, John W. Russell, Esq.
J. H. Hanna, Esq., G. G. Cates, Esq.
J. I. Bailey, Esq., Col. E. H. Taylor,
C. S. Murrehead, Esq., Dr. C. G. Pythian,
Dr. E. H. Watson.
Charges moderate. Office at the corner of Main and Ann streets, over Dr. Crutcher's Drug Store.
December 29, 1846—742-17

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

Desiring to take a residence more retired, I will sell, if early application be made, my house and lots in Frankfort, on Ann and Hero streets. The buildings are in excellent order and embrace superior conveniences for a town residence. The garden is perhaps of the best stocked, for its size, in the Western country, abounding in every production, adapted to the climate, necessary to the comfort and luxury of a family. The collection of fruit and ornamental trees, grapes, shrubbery, flowers, etc., etc., is exceedingly choice in every department, among which are nearly 100 varieties of superior roses.
Besides the lot of 100 feet front on Ann, attached to the house, there are three other building lots, two of 50 and one of 40 feet front on Ann, 200 feet deep to an alley, the latter fronting 50 feet on Hero. I will sell in parcels, or the whole together. Terms, liberal, made known on application. TITO. B. STEVENSON.
April 21, 1846—716-17

CEMETERY LOTS.

PERSONS desirous to procure LOTS in the NEW CEMETERY, can do so by calling on E. H. TAYLOR, Treasurer. Those persons who have already purchased, will please call on him at the Bank, pay the first installment, and execute their notes for the two last installments.
Frankfort, Nov. 4, 1845—692-17

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account, are requested to call upon W. T. HERNDON, who is my attorney in fact, and alone authorized to collect and receive the same.
Oct. 28, 1845—684-17

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INSURANCE.
THE LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHARTERED IN 1836.
CAPITAL—\$500,000!

Will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country. Steam and Keel boats, and their cargoes, against the damages of river navigation.
The lives of Slaves are also insured by this Company.
R. H. CRITTENDEN, Agent.
Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.
September 8, 1846—726-17

INSURANCE.
KENTUCKY AND LOUISVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Will insure Buildings, Furniture and Merchandise against loss or damage by fire, in Town or Country.
R. H. CRITTENDEN, Agent.
Office at Todd & Crittenden's Counting Room.
May 27, 1846—653-17

LIFE INSURANCE.
NATHAN'S Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 28, Wall Street.
After mature deliberation, the Trustees have been convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance in the Mutual plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no great amount of premium for the first year, but a small one, which will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.
It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to \$50, and 60 per cent thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent, payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments upon rats to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.
It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficial security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as he is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.
The particular advantages offered by this company, are:
1. A guarantee capital.
2. An equal participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.
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It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficial security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as he is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.
The particular advantages offered by this company, are:
1. A guarantee capital.
2. An equal participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.
The *Avastula* company confines its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives, and all insurance appertaining to Life.
The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

LIFE INSURANCE.
NATHAN'S Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 28, Wall Street.
After mature deliberation, the Trustees have been convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance in the Mutual plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no great amount of premium for the first year, but a small one, which will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.
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THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT,.....TUESDAY, JAN. 26, 1847.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Norton.

Mr. JAMES presented a petition from sundry citizens of Graves county, praying for the establishment of a public warehouse at Paducah, for the inspection of Tobacco, which, on motion of Mr. James was referred to committee of the whole, for Thursday next.

Sundry petitions were presented by Senators Peyton, Hardin, Heady and Evans, and appropriately referred.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. BOYD, from committee on Religion, reported under instructions, a bill to divorce John S. Petty; passed.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. BRADLEY—a bill for the benefit of the Surveyor of Trimble county.

Mr. SLAUGHTER—a bill to encourage the growth and manufacture of silk in this commonwealth.

Mr. BRADLEY offered the following resolution which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the propriety, of so amending the law in regard to administrators, and the settlement of estates of persons who may have died insolvent, as to authorize administrators to proportion the assets where the estate does not exceed a limited amount; and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. TODD, the Senate reconsidered the vote, by which, on Saturday, the bill to establish a road from Rochester to Russellville, was rejected.

On motion of Mr. WALKER, the section making an appropriation to said road was stricken out, and the bill was then passed.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate, the report of the Commissioners appointed to select a site for the erection of a Lunatic Asylum in the Green river section of the State; said report recommends Bowlinggreen as the most eligible location.

On motion of Mr. EVANS, the report was ordered to be printed, and referred to the select committee heretofore appointed, with reference to this subject.

Orders of the Day.

A bill from the H. R. for the benefit of the Crittenden county court.

Mr. BRADLEY, explained the object and provisions of this bill; to appropriate the money arising from the sales of vacant lands in the county, for the purpose of building a jail, &c. Crittenden had formed a part of Livingston—a similar bill had been passed last year for the benefit of the latter, but the former reaped none of its advantages.

Mr. HARDIN, opposed the bill, on the ground that the fund alluded to, had been appropriated by a general law, for the improvement of roads, and he was unwilling to divert it from this purpose.

Mr. PATTERSON advocated the passage of the bill; the county of Crittenden was not in his district, but he was acquainted with its necessities, and he felt that justice to them required the desired appropriation to be made. The roads leading to their county seat, were generally good, and the erection of a jail, (which the people there, cannot, under existing circumstances make,) is indispensable to the security of the administration of public justice.

Mr. HENDERSON disliked to interfere with a bill which had the appearance of a local measure; but with regard to this matter, a general law had been passed, appropriating the fund arising from this source, to a specific object, and he was unwilling to make exceptions in favor of particular counties, diverting any portion of this fund to other purposes. In his section of the State, there was a disposition to have the money arising from the sale of vacant lands, appropriated for the benefit of common schools, but he was opposed on principle, to even this, much as he was in favor of a good common school system.

The bill was passed by a vote of yeas 29, nays 4. A bill to modify the law of 1833, (which had been referred to Committee of the whole, and made the special order of the day for Thursday last, and passed over from time to time.)

On motion, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to lay the bill on the table, upon which motion, the yeas and nays were demanded.

A call of the roll being had, and the absent members brought in, the vote stood as follows, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Boyd, Butler, Crenshaw, Fox, Hardin, Hawkins, Henderson, Holloway, Key, Slaughter, J. Speed Smith, Swope, Taylor, Thomas, Thornton, Todd, Wall and Williams—18.

Nays—Messrs. Ballard, Bradley, Bramlette, Brien, Bristow, Duffin, Evans, Harris, Heady, Helm, James, Marshall, McNary, Patterson, Peyton, Rice, Russell, South, Thurman and Walker—20.

The Senate refused to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. HARRIS, moved to strike out the word "conclusive," in the second section of the bill, (copied below,) and insert "prima facie," which motion prevailed.

Mr. HENDERSON, said, that he lives near the wilderness road, and has had the most abundant opportunity of witnessing the extent of the evil which the law of 1833 was designed to correct. The first legislation had upon this subject, resulted in the law of 1812, which was found to be wholly inefficient. During the operation of that law, the traffic of slaves was scarcely interrupted—he had himself seen fifty negroes in a gang, chained and manacled, driven along the public highway, brought from another State into our own, as merchandise. These facts had induced him and others to urge the enactment of a law which would reach the evil, and strike at its very roots, and in 1826, he had prepared a bill for this purpose. The venerable Judge Green, had year after year, bent all his energies to the success of such a measure, until at length in 1833, its friends succeeded in passing the law now upon the statute book. He was opposed to any interference with that law as it stands, but he would infinitely prefer its entire repeal, to the modification sought for, in the bill now under consideration. Pass this bill and in a short time you would have lines of warehouses established along the eastern and southern borders of your State, filled with the refuse slaves of other States, to be disgorged upon us, as opportunity might present itself. This was no idle dream—no vision of the fancy. He had now a letter in his pocket, informing him that one individual had at this time, fifteen negroes, just over the Tennessee line, awaiting the action of the present legislature. He begged Senators to look at the consequences of a repeal of the law of 1833. Instead of a return in money, for the sale of our surplus products exported, you would have a return in negroes, and the State would be impoverished, and flooded by a vile worthless population.

He was no abolitionist—as far from it as any Senator on that floor, but all men are more or less

creatures of interest, and it was to the interest of his section of the State to get rid of slave labor, because it was unprofitable. He would, however, favor no plan of emancipation which did not remove the negroes from the State.

Mr. H. believed the settled policy of the State to be against the introduction of slaves as merchandise; and again adverted to the manner in which the law of 1812 had been evaded. He, himself, as a practicing lawyer, had brought suits on contracts to deliver slaves by *warrant*, to evade that law. If the law of 1833 is to be modified in any way, he would go for its entire repeal, and give every one a fair chance to enter into the speculation. He concluded, by again warning Senators of the consequences of such a course of legislation.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which read as follows, viz:

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, aforesaid, shall sell, within this State, any such slave or slaves, within five years, with a view to evade the provisions of this law, after the said slave or slaves may be imported; shall make any contract during said time, for the said slave or slaves, or shall hire out the said slave or slaves for a term of years, with the intent to evade this act, or shall use any device whatever to evade the same, by hiring or selling, or causing the same to be sold by execution, when the same can be avoided, that the person or persons so acting, shall, for each and every offence, and for each slave so sold, or hired or sold, be subject to the penalties denounced by the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State, recoverable in the same manner as provided in said act of 1833; and the fact of selling or hiring such slave or slaves, within the said term of five years, shall be deemed *conclusive* evidence of a violation of this section.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, in proposing to strike out this section of the bill, remarked that its provisions were more pregnant with fraud and inducements to perjury, than any similar number of lines he had ever met with in any legislative act. The effect of it would be to involve every man who should buy or sell a negro, in an endless round of difficulties, from which it would be impossible for him to extricate himself by fair means. The object of all legislation should be to promote and cherish the public morals. In the passage of this bill, you invite speculation in the field of traffic, and at the same time, surround the speculation with difficulties, and hold out the strongest inducements to the perpetration of fraud and perjury. But you do more—you assert the exercise of a right, and in the same breath deny the exercise of that right. You refuse to Kentuckyans the right of disposing of what you call a chattel. You compel the wife to part with her bridal jewelry—you require a man to sell his homestead—the place of his birth—the spot hallowed by all the fond recollections of early youth—to permit the graves of his ancestors, and of all who were near and dear to him, to be trodden by the foot of the stranger—sooner than he shall sell his slaves—a chattel interest. He supposed it was the object of the friends of this bill to make it as perfect as possible, and if it passed, he wished it stripped of this odious feature.

Upon the question to strike out, the vote stood—yeas 14, nays 14, and the Speaker gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

So the second section was stricken out.

Mr. HARRIS moved to refer the bill to a Select Committee, which prevailing, the bill was referred to a Select Committee, Messrs. Harris, Peyton and Evans.

[The remainder of the proceedings of the Senate is in type, but is unavoidably crowded out, and will appear to-morrow.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Norton.

After the journal of Saturday had been read, petitions were presented by Messrs. Haggard, Johnston, Hager, Durbin, W. L. Jones, Tandy, Desha, Wortham, Cobb, Pearl, Coleman, Page, A. G. Botts, and Meriwether, which were appropriately referred.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage of sundry bills, &c.

Reports of Standing Committees.

The chairman of the Committee on Education, reported a bill to incorporate the Covington Collegiate Institute; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of State Historical Societies in the United States; passed.

Also—a bill providing for the support of an additional number of pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville; passed.

Of Military Affairs—a bill to alter the manner of mustering in Lewis county, with an opinion that it ought not to pass.

Mr. PROCTOR explained the circumstances under which the application was made.

Mr. DESHA, from the committee, stated the reasons which induced the committee to report against the application. The bill was then rejected.

Also—a bill for the benefit of James McKensie and others; passed.

Also—a bill from the Senate to organize the Flemingsburg Fire Engine and Hose Company, with an amendment.

Mr. W. S. BOTTIS spoke in opposition to the amendment proposed by the committee, and in favor of the bill. The amendment limits the number of the company to sixty.

The amendment being rejected, the bill passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of James M. McMillen; passed.

Also—on the resolution of the House of Representatives, a report showing the number, kind and condition of the public arms in the arsenal at Frankfort; ordered to be printed.

Also—a bill to amend the militia law; ordered to be printed.

Of Internal Improvement—a bill for the benefit of Fielding McDuffie; passed.

Also—a bill to incorporate the Licking and Lexington Railroad Company.

Mr. McHENRY moved to commit the bill to the committee of the whole for Monday next.

Mr. STEVENSON hoped the bill would pass without opposition. It was a private company and asked no money from the State. The measure would not injure the value of the works on the Kentucky river as much as the improvement of the Licking river. However, if the House wished to examine the bill, he would propose a reference to the committee of the whole for Tuesday week.

The proposition being accepted by the mover, the committee was ordered.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Uriah Pool; passed.

Also—a bill for the incorporation of a company to construct a turnpike in Boone county; passed.

Of Agriculture and Manufactures—a bill further to protect the interest of wool growers. The bill awards a bounty of 50 cts. for the killing of wild cats, and reduces the bounty on wolves to \$3.00.

Mr. GRAVES moved a reference of the bill to the committee on Ways and Means. He did not see any propriety in offering a reward for the killing of wild cats. A man might as well be paid a bounty for killing rattlesnakes, which were certainly as injurious as wild cats.

Mr. HAGGARD replied, and spoke in favor of the bill, when

Mr. McHENRY moved the previous question, when the reference was denied.

Mr. COBB desired to make a few remarks upon this question. He had the honor to represent two

of the mountain counties—counties which were as good as any in the world for wool growing—and there were a few wolves and many wild cats, which preyed upon their flocks and destroyed them. The measure proposed, by reducing the bounty on wolves and offering a small bounty for wild cats would diminish the amount annually drawn from the treasury for bounties. A gentleman had spoken of offering a bounty for rattlesnakes—that appeared to him to be a foolish proposition—they never preyed upon sheep, and were in no way injurious to the flocks of the farmer.

Mr. SMITH was, and is opposed to the law, but he was compelled to vote for this bill. It took off a part of the premium on wolf scalps, and he believed the amount awarded for wild cat scalps would be less than that taken off from wolves.

Mr. PROCTOR offered an amendment extending the same provisions to fox scalps.

Mr. HAGGARD never had heard of a fox killing a lamb in the world. He appreciated the noble sport of fox hunting, and would not favor the amendment.

Mr. RIDDLE followed in support of the bill, and moved the previous question.

The amendment of Mr. PROCTOR was then rejected, when the bill passed.

Also—a resolution providing for the printing of 5,000 copies of the memorial of the Historical Society; adopted.

Orders of the Day.

On motion of Mr. PEARL, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. BROWN in the chair, on the salary bill.

Mr. WORTHAM moved to strike out the exception of the Judge of the fifth judicial district; carried.

Mr. GRAVES offered a substitute, which having been read, the mover stated, that this bill was a compromise between the original bill and the present law. It proposed to reduce the salary of the Governor.

The vote being taken upon the substitute it was rejected.

Mr. WORTHAM moved to strike out \$1,000 to the Register, and insert \$700; and \$500 to the Principal Clerk of the land office, and insert \$700, which motion prevailed.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. HAGGARD remarked that the bill was undergoing changes, which would render it so odious, that the Senate would reject it. If the motion of the gentleman from Oldham should not prevail, he wished to offer some amendments.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was then lost.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with its amendments to the House.

Mr. ARMSTRONG moved to lay the bill with its amendments on the table. The motion was lost.

Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Alexander, Armstrong, A. G. Botts, Crockett, Devereux, Dickerson, Gilbert, Hanson, Hay, Hord, D. Irvine, J. Irvine, W. L. Jones, Marshall, Martin, Mayhugh, McCallister, McLennery, Meriwether, Mitchell, Page, Reed, Talbutt, Thomas, Waller and Wright—27.

Nays—Messrs. Abell, Beeler, Bell, Board, W. S. Botts, Bowman, Boyd, Brown, Clarke, Cobb, Coleman, Crawford, Covington, Desha, Durbin, J. Elliott, M. Elliott, English, Evans, Foley, Glenn, Graves, Haggard, Hager, Harrison, Hoy, Ireland, Johnston, J. R. Jones, Jordan, Mansfield, Mays, McArthur, Moore, Morton, Munford, Oglesby, Owens, Pearl, Phillips, Poor, Proctor, Purdon, Rhea, Riddle, Rouse, Smith, Soery, Spalding, Stevens, Stewart, Tandy, Towles, Vettesse, Wade, Walker, Wheeler, White, Williams and Wortham—60.

After remarks from Messrs. Alexander, Proctor, Evans, Wortham, Brown and Reed, the first and second amendments, reported by the committee, were adopted, and the third rejected.

Mr. REED moved a recommitment to a select committee.

Mr. HAGGARD advocated the reference. He would prefer that the bill should go into the hands of its enemies, rather than be presented to the Senate in its present form. It would in that case go the way which the salary bills of the last few years had gone. He would vote for this bill, but it would be with great reluctance. It would be much better that it should go to a select committee, where it might be perfected to meet the views of its friends.

The bill was then committed to a select committee, with instructions to report on Friday.

Mr. EVANS reported a bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Greensburg; referred.

Mr. MARSHALL, on leave, presented a petition, which was referred; when the House adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter was addressed by Messrs. Harris, Stevenson, Desha, Meriwether, Rice and Rouse, committee on the part of the Democrats of the Kentucky Legislature, to Messrs. Letcher, Underwood and Metcalfe.

FRANKFORT, 22d Jan. 1847.

SIR:

An election for a Senator in Congress, for this State, is to take place in the Legislature of Kentucky, at its present session.

We have taken the liberty, as your name is before the Legislature as a candidate for that station, to address you this letter, in order to ascertain before the election, your views in regard to the war now pending between the United States and the Government of Mexico.

We desire you to say in reply to this letter, whether, in your opinion, the long and continued injuries inflicted by Mexico on the persons and property of the people of this country, and the failure of Mexico to adjust and pay the claims due to our fellow-citizens, was a just cause of war on the part of the government of the United States. We also desire you to state, whether, in your opinion, the refusal and failure of Mexico to comply with the treaty made with this country, to pay the amounts due our fellow-citizens, was a just cause of war on the part of the United States.

Is it your opinion that the President of the United States acted unconstitutionally or unwisely, in ordering Gen. Taylor, in March last, to occupy peacefully the territory beyond the Nueces and this side of the Rio Grande; and was that occupation a just cause for Mexico to have commenced open hostilities.

In the event of your election, will you vote for all such supplies of men and money, as may be necessary to prosecute the war, with a view to obtain indemnity for the past, and security for the future; and would you vote for any proposition having for its object, to pledge the United States, that slavery shall not exist in any territory acquired from the government of Mexico, either by conquest or treaty. We respectfully request your response by Monday evening next. We are, very respectfully,

Your ob't servants,

HENRY C. HARRIS,

J. W. STEVENSON,

D. MERIWETHER,

LUCIUS DESHA,

JAS. M. RICE,

T. ROUSE.

GOVERNOR LETCHER'S RESPONSE.

FRANKFORT, 25th Jan'y, 1847.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your communication of the 22nd inst., in which you allude to the ap-

proaching Senatorial election, and request from me, as one who has been named in connection with the office, an announcement of my opinions upon various topics, that grow out of the existing, and past relations, between the United States and Mexico.

Recognizing fully and cheerfully your right as members of the Legislature of Kentucky, who are to discharge a responsible duty for the country to put these questions, I proceed to answer frankly.—I would not desire any member to feel the least embarrassment as to his course, from an uncertainty about any political opinion. I may now, or may have heretofore held, and I assure you that your interrogatories have occasioned no embarrassment on my part, as to how I should answer them. It is scarcely necessary for me to state at this late period of my life, what are my national politics. The kindness of my fellow citizens, has on many occasions placed me in highly responsible positions, where concealment of opinion would have been a crime against them, and dishonorable to myself, even if it had been practicable. You all know me as a Whig, and as identified, so far as my humble action is concerned, with whig principles. This has been so distinctly known, that you have not thought necessary to ask that question, or any other that would involve my sincere devotion to the whig cause—considering my future course, as a matter of more interest and importance at this crisis, than any opinion I may hold in relation to events that are passed, and are now beyond recall or amendment, I will reply to that interrogatory, which though last in the series, is in my judgment, much the most important, and the leading one, in all its practical bearings. I answer, that it is clearly, and without the shadow of a doubt, the indispensable duty of the General Government to prosecute the war against Mexico with its utmost energies; and had I a voice in the National councils, I would vote for supplies of men and money, and every thing else necessary to sustain the credit and the honor of the country, and to give the greatest possible degree of efficiency to our Army and Navy. This sentiment, I have, upon all proper occasions expressed, from the time the war commenced, and I still entertain it; and as intimately connected with this branch of the subject, I would vote, as a matter of good policy, and of strict justice, to increase the pay of the soldier who may engage in this hazardous service. This opinion I have often declared heretofore, and at the same time expressed the belief, that in the end, it would prove to be a measure of economy. I wish my country complete and triumphant success in this, and every other struggle she may be engaged in, with a foreign foe. I take it for granted that we will make no temporising peace, none that will not hold out a reasonable hope of security for the future, and none in which our just claims against Mexico will not be provided for. Should we acquire additional territory in that direction, in a manner sanctioned by the Constitution, and consistent with the National interest and honor, I would not vote for any proposition that would make the exclusion of slaves a pre-requisite to the acquisition of the domain. I would leave that subject to the inhabitants who might settle and occupy it.

With relation to the various causes of disagreement, that have from time to time arisen between the two countries, and upon each of which you ask the question, whether at the time of their occurrence they were separately just causes of war, I can only say, they all came under the careful review of various democratic administrations, and those administrations entertained the opinion, that our Republic would gain more in renown, from forbearance toward a weak enemy, than by a resort to war. I was satisfied by their decision, and the patriotic and generous motives which led to it. In regard to the immediate causes that led to our present war, I am of the opinion, that our difficulties might have been satisfactorily adjusted, and that the steps that led to the commencement of hostilities, were not wise or judicious. In ordering Gen. Taylor to occupy a position in front of Matamoros, the President, I must be allowed to say, acted unwisely and prematurely.

This opinion, of course, is predicated upon such facts as are before the public. If the President had secret information which controlled his action, of that, I cannot judge without knowing it.

If war was the inevitable result of our relations with Mexico, I think that a time would speedily have come, when we could have made it appear to the whole world, and thus deprived our enemies of a sympathy, which is always an advantage, with which ever side it goes.

But I repeat again, that these opinions relate to matters, that whether wise or unwise, belong now to the history of the past, and cannot control the action of the present day, and I will close by reaffirming the opinion, that it is now the duty of every patriot, to do all that is in his power to sustain the honor of the American flag, and the glory of the American name.

I am gentlemen, with the highest respect, your ob't. serv't.

R. P. LETCHER.

GOVERNOR METCALFE'S RESPONSE.

FRANKFORT, JANUARY 25, 1847.

Gentlemen:—Allow me respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d inst., propounding certain interrogatories, predicated upon the presumption that my name will be presented to the Legislature at the approaching election for Senator to Congress.

Without having determined to forbid the use of my name for that office, should it be the pleasure of my friends so to use it, permit me to assure you, that I do not expect that it will be done.

That I should estimate a seat in the Senate of the U. States as the crowning honor of a life long and faithfully devoted to the service of my country, I will not deny. The only drawback upon my happiness at such a result, would arise from my very serious fears and apprehensions that I might not be able to discharge the highly responsible duties of the station, in such manner as to meet the expectations of generous and condoling friends, and so as best to promote the interest and honor of our noble country.

Owing to the arduous duties of the trust which has been confided to me, it has not been, and will not be possible for me to go into a minute or critical examination of the causes that led to the war with Mexico. But entertaining the opinion, that it is the duty of civilized and christian nations, when seeking a redress of grievances, to exhaust all the usual conciliatory modes for obtaining that end, not inconsistent with the national interest, dignity or honor; and believing there were other modes than those resorted to by the President and his administration by which this war might probably have been averted, it is my duty candidly to declare, that I did not approve of the action of the government, prior to the commencement of hostilities.

On the other hand, no one, I presume, will attempt to acquit Mexico of having done much that she ought not to have done—much to provoke. We know the Mexicans to be exceedingly perverse, obstinate and foolhardy. They are certainly entitled to but little of our sympathy. But still it is for time to determine whether our sacrifices to obtain indemnity for the past, and security for the future, will not be greater than the interest, and honor of the nation demanded, though *time itself* may not so fully determine this point to our limited knowledge of her unerring operations; for who can hereafter determine what would have been the result of a different course of policy on the part of this government? But this, in my opinion, is not the time for fruitless debate in the Senate of the Union, about the in-

justice, or injustice of the war. Is it not enough for the patriot to know, that we are at war with an inveterate and deadly foe, to induce him with alacrity to array himself, and all his influence, and all his energies on the side of his country? Withholding nothing, which may be required to carry on that war, and bring it to the most favorable issue, is it not the duty of every patriot in the land, with one heart and one soul, to present one undivided front to the enemy, until he shall be driven into terms alike just and honorable to this country? He that would adopt a mild and conciliatory course now, to bring Mexico to honorable terms, knows but little of her character. We must lay on with right good will and never spare, beyond the demands of true gallantry and of humanity.

In reply to your question in relation to slavery, I have to declare, that in my opinion, the Kentuckian who would submit to any restriction upon their newly acquired territory, would grossly misrepresent the feelings and wishes of his own, and of every other slave-holding State in the confederacy. Any such restriction would be most unjust. If carried by votes from the slave-holding States, it would be notoriously suicidal, an inglorious abandonment of the equal rights of those States. My doctrine is, that whatever territory we may acquire by purchase or by conquest, it is rightfully the property of *all the States—exclusively the property of none of them*; and that it is the constitutional right of each of the younger sisters, upon their introduction as such, into the federal union, to determine for themselves upon that great question, unchecked and unawed by any other power. Otherwise, such State would have to take rank with her beautiful, blooming and justly renowned sisters, shorn of one of the high and indispensable attributes of sovereign power, which properly pertains to, and has ever been exercised by the others. The man who urges a different doctrine, must, in my opinion, be prepared for a dissolution of this glorious union of States, or profoundly ignorant of the injustice he would perpetrate, and of all the dark and hideous consequences to result from his measures.

That it has pleased so many good friends to think of my humble name for this distinguished office, demands and receives my warmest gratitude, and will cheer me along the down-hill of life, no matter whether I may be found in the minority or majority.

I shall rejoice the more, because I hear of no impeachment of my integrity, my honor, or patriotism; and therefore, take it for granted that if I am beaten, my defeat can only result from a conviction of the superior claims and qualifications of some other of the illustrious names from which the selection has to be made.

With great respect, I am gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS METCALFE.

HON. J. R. UNDERWOOD'S RESPONSE.

FRANKFORT, 25th JAN'y. 1847.

Gentlemen:—Your first and second inquiries relate to transactions which are past, and any opinion I may entertain in regard to them, can have little or no practical effect. When I left Congress in March, 1843, my expectation was, that our unsettled claims against Mexico, would be satisfactorily arranged by a new Convention, according to the provisions of the 6th article of the Convention of the 30th January, 1843, and that the awards of the Commissioners theretofore made in favor of our citizens, would be promptly paid in the manner agreed on. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the facts which have since transpired, to give an opinion upon them. I have had no access to the documents and correspondence between the governments of Mexico and the United States since your letter was placed in my hands; and if the documents and correspondence had been before me, I have not had sufficient time to examine them. Under such circumstances, I can only say, that "long continued injuries inflicted on the persons and property of the people of our country, and a failure to adjust and pay the claims due to our fellow-citizens," constitute just causes of war on the part of the United States

containing the remarks which have been printed in a handbill form, and circulated on more occasions than one, with a view to injure me in the estimation of the Democratic party. Whilst the heated expressions of a party debate, are thus arraigned to my prejudice, I cannot doubt the propriety of referring to the same speech, to prove that I am not answering your fourth question, in the hope of catching popular favor, but that my answer is based upon a long settled principle. Moreover, I deem it proper to state, that when the call was made for volunteers, I addressed a regiment in Simpson county, and urged the young men to turn out, no matter what they or their fathers might think of the conduct of the administration.

My answer to your fifth and last inquiry is, that I shall oppose any proposition having for its object to pledge the United States that slavery shall not exist in any territory acquired from the government of Mexico, either by conquest or treaty. My opinion on this point has been heretofore expressed in a case which I regard as analogous in principle. I was a member of the Legislature when resolutions were introduced. (I think by Col. R. M. Johnson, but have not examined the journal,) expressing the sentiment of Kentucky in relation to the restriction which members of Congress from the non-slaveholding States were desirous to impose upon the State of Missouri. I voted for the resolutions, and consequently manifested my hostility to the restriction. I hold that the people of every State which may hereafter be admitted into our Confederacy, should be untrammelled and free in forming the Constitution under which they desire to live; and that it is unjust, if not a tyrannical infringement of their natural liberty, for those living in other States to dictate to them.

Very respectfully, your obdt. servt.
J. R. UNDERWOOD.
Messrs. Henry C. Harris, J. W. Stevenson, D. Meriwether, Lucius Dashi, J. M. Rice and T. Rouse.

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 26, 1847.

LADIES' FAIR!

The Ladies of the PRESBYTERIAN PARSONAGE SOCIETY, will hold a FAIR in the upper room of the Court House, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, 25th and 27th. Frankfort, Jan. 25, 1847.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.—The election of field officers of this regiment, resulted in the choice of CALEB CUSHING, Colonel; ISAAC H. WRIGHT, Lieut. Colonel; and E. W. ARDOTT, Major.

Col. MITCHELL, of the 1st Ohio Regiment of volunteers, who distinguished himself at Monterey, and who returned to Ohio, some weeks since, passed down the river on yesterday, on his way to resume the command of his regiment. A pleasant trip to the gallant Colonel.

THE SWORD OF WASHINGTON IN MEXICO.—Lawrence B. WASHINGTON, Lieutenant of the Jefferson county volunteers, Virginia regiment, is said to be a descendant of General George Washington, and as we learn from the Richmond Inquirer, wears the sword of his great ancestor.

Mr. THOMPSON, (says the correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune) says the President wants some friend in the field, with whom he can hold confidential intercourse. He ought to be contented with one "confidential friend" in the field, and that one he has already in the person of Santa Anna.

United States six per cent. stock, was selling in New York, on the 16th of January, at 97. This too, of the loan which was taken only a few weeks since, at 100 and 100 1/2.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune states, that among the recent arrivals at Washington, is Senator Atocha, who, it is said, was instrumental in procuring from the President, permission for Santa Anna to pass through the blockading squadron, and to take command of the Mexican army operating against the United States.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW: a Whig Journal of politics, literature, art and science, New York City. The January number of this unrivalled monthly, is received. It is embellished with a most admirable likeness of the Hon. Rufus Choate, formerly U. S. Senator from Massachusetts. We have heretofore alluded to the ability with which the Review is conducted.

It is now edited by GEORGE H. COLTON: with the permanent assistance in the political department, of the Hon. D. D. BARNARD. It is now just entering on its third year, and fifth volume, and the Whigs of the Union, owe it themselves to sustain it. The editor promises six engravings during the present year, embracing eminent public men, both deceased and living. The engravings alone, will be worth the subscription price—five dollars.

The Washington Union propounds the following important question:

What legislation by Congress, will best sustain the credit of the country in the money market?

The whigs have again and again answered this question for the Union and its master; repeal the Sub-Treasury, restore the Tariff of 1842, make no more foolish contracts with Santa Anna, borrow no more money upon false promises, and by all means deal fairly and honestly with the creditors of the government.

RECALL OF GEN. TAYLOR!—We find the following paragraph in the Louisville Journal, credited to the Washington Fountain, of the 20th. We are by no means prepared to credit the statement:

Recall of Gen. Taylor.—It is confidently stated by those whose position gives them an opportunity of knowing what is going on in official quarters, that Gen. Taylor has been recalled from the field of operations in Mexico, that he will retire on the arrival of Gen. Scott at headquarters, and that he has been ordered to Washington immediately on his return to the United States. They go so far as to predict his arrival here by the middle of February.

The election of Mr. Hunter to the U. S. Senate, is a matter of great rejoicing at Washington, among the Calhoun men; but oh! says the correspondent of the Balt. Patriot, the groans of the party proper, at the result of this senatorial election. They sound like the last sad requiem of fading, distracted Locofocoism! Two distinguished Locofocos have assured me to-day, gratuitously, that they consider it a defeat of their party in Virginia—and one they added, with a hollow sigh, "We are beaten everywhere!" So may it be!

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Ohio, in the somewhat celebrated case, taken up from Cincinnati, known as the Jew case, in which the power of the City Council to forbid the sale and exhibition of goods on the Sabbath was involved, has decided against the city. The court declare "The ordinance of the Cincinnati Council, prohibiting trading, bartering and selling on Sunday, void, as to those who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We find the following in the Ohio State Journal of the 21st:

WILLIAM HENDERSON, vs. THE STATE OF OHIO. In Error.

This was the case for kidnapping Jerry Phinney, at Frankfort, some ten months since, and which has given rise to no small degree of excitement.—Henderson was the Justice of the Peace, and was indicted with Armitage and others, in Franklin Common Pleas, and tried at the Special Term in September, for the alleged kidnapping; he was convicted, and the others acquitted. The case came before the Supreme Court in Bank, on numerous errors assigned; and was decided this morning. Woon, Chief Justice, pronouncing what was understood to be the unanimous opinion of the Court, upon the following points:

The Court held: 1. That a juror could not be withdrawn by consent in a criminal case, and the trial proceed; and therefore, there was an error in the proceedings below. 2. That Henderson being a Justice of the Peace, acted in a judicial capacity, and had jurisdiction in the case of an escaping slave, and consequently his proceedings could not be called in question, for not acting in good faith, as he would be protected by the doctrine of judicial immunity. 3. That in consequence of this judicial immunity he would not be liable to an indictment, but could be called in question only by impeachment!

The judgment of the Common Pleas was therefore reversed, and it is understood that the Attorney General will order the discharge of the prisoner, as the Court have so settled all the legal principles of dispute in his favor.

Single copies of both the DAILY and WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, neatly enveloped in strong wrappers, can be had at this office, the former at 3 cents, and the latter at 5 cents per copy.

I. O. O. F. PHOENIX LODGE, No. 28, I. O. O. F. under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Kentucky, hold their regular meetings every Tuesday Evening, at their new hall, corner of Main and Ann Streets, immediately opposite the Weisiger House, at 6 o'clock. Transient brethren are invited to visit us. LEWIS SNEED, N. G. H. GUTNER, Secretary. Jan. 7, 1847

A Caution. Tavern keepers look out! look out!

A couple of birds are floating about. TWO JOURNEMEN TAILORS, one named JOHN MICHELE, and the other named ALEX. HEMPHILL, who have been boarding with me for several weeks past, left their bed and board the other night, and left their bills unpaid. MICHELE is about six feet high, slender make, with long brown hair, had on when he stole, a black leather cap, an olive dress coat, with pants to match. HEMPHILL is a "small fellow" about 19 years old, light hair and blue eyes. He is a "pretty boy," and should know better than to follow in the footsteps of his friend MICHELE. These young gentlemen have gone to parts unknown. They will no doubt make another attempt to swindle some Boarding House of Tavern keeper. Look out for them! D. MERIWETHER. Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 26, 1847—746-31

Newspapers will confer a favor on Taverns and Boarding Houses, by giving the above an insertion.—An old Type.

A NEGRO GIRL WANTED.—A reasonable price will be paid for one. Enquire at this office. Jan. 25

South Frankfort School. MR. SAMUEL HARRIS

Will commence the First Session of his School, in South Frankfort, on Monday, the 1st day of February next. The Academic year will be divided into four Sessions of 12 weeks each. Terms, \$5 per Session, invariably in advance. No deduction for absence, unless occasioned by protracted illness. January 19, 1847

Edward Holbrook—Manufacturer, No. 474, Main St., Louisville, Ky., OFFERS FOR SALE.

250 BOXES of hump, manufactured from the celebrated Bacon Creek Leaf; 150 boxes of hump, manufactured from Missouri Leaf; 100 boxes of hump, manufactured from Missouri Leaf; 150 boxes of hump, manufactured from Missouri Leaf; 250 boxes of hump to lb. Merchants and Dealers would do well to call and examine his stock, before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can be suited. January 20, 1847

Cigars! Cigars!!! 50,000 CHOICE Havana Regalia's, la Palma; 30,000 " " " Estrella's; 30,000 " " " Canoe's; 30,000 " " " De Moys's; 20,000 " " " Principes.

Old and new, for sale low at No. 474, Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky, by January 20, 1847. EDWARD HOLBROOK.

Smoking Tobacco and Pipes. 500 BOXES Smoking Tobacco, 8 oz.; 50 kegs Stout Pipes—for sale low, by EDWARD HOLBROOK, No. 474, Main St., Louisville, Ky. January 20, 1847

Bargains in Dry Goods! BATCHELOR & ROBERTSON.

HAVING purchased the Stock in trade of Mr. H. H. Honore, and being desirous of reducing their Stock as much as possible before making their Spring Importation, have determined to offer our reduced prices. We have on hand a fine assortment of PRINTS and LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS—for Gentlemen's Wear, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, and Shoes, of the latest styles and patterns. All the above Goods will be sold low for cash, or to approved customers on the usual credit. Persons in want of such articles, would do well to call and examine, as we are determined to offer great inducements. Yeoman copy. Frankfort, Jan. 22, 1847

A CARD. To the Citizens of Frankfort and Vicinity.

WE will sell at PRIVATE SALE, for a few days only, at the Store on Main Street next to R. Knott's, the remnant of a STOCK OF GOODS of an Eastern House declining business—among which will be found A splendid assortment of SILKS, SLATTS, DRESS GOODS, &c.; Plain and Shaded Cloakings, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Jeans, and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold under Eastern cost. We would beg leave to say, this is an opportunity that seldom occurs, of getting fine goods and desirable goods at a sacrifice. Frankfort, January 22, 1847

Dissolution. THE firm of PARKER & STOUT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the concern, will please call on A. S. PARKER, at the old stand, and close their accounts either by cash or note. It is hoped this request will be attended to. Frankfort, January 16, 1847—19-1W

Woodford Female Institute. THE undersigned would gratefully acknowledge the liberal patronage hitherto given to his labors. A few additional pupils would still be admitted. The course of instruction is simple, whether in the English or French language, as may be seen in the printed "Circular," which is always forwarded upon application.

Price for Board and Tuition, \$150 for the Scholastic year, commencing January 4th, and ending with the 22nd week in December. Piano Music, \$12 per quarter—No extra charges whatever.—Vacation from the middle of July to 1st of September. Pupils received at any time, and charged to the end of the year at 10 weeks to the year.—Address, W. F. BROADBENT, January 5, 1847—world Vandalia, Ky.

General Advertisements.

"THE KENTUCKY JUSTICE."

A GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c.

CONTAINING The office and authority of Justices of the Peace; the duties of Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables, Jailers, Coroners and Escheators, in the State of Kentucky, whether arising under the Common or Statute Law of the State, or of the Laws of the United States.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, AN APPENDIX, Containing approved forms for Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Leases, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, &c.

That branch of the work in relation to Justices of the Peace, being a fourth edition of the "Kentucky Justice," by JACOB SWIGERT, Esq., revised and amended by JOHN C. HERNON.

This work is now ready for delivery at the counting room of the Commonwealth office, and at Todd's Bookstore. Price, \$3.50 per copy. Jan. 21, 1847—741-1f JOHN C. HERNON.

Beatty on Agriculture. THIS Work contains all the PRIZE ESSAYS of the Author, and many other articles of great value to the Practical Farmer. The Essay on the culture of Tobacco, is of peculiar value to the Southern part of the State, in which its culture is about to be more extensively introduced. The author having been engaged more than thirty years in practical Agriculture, has endeavored to treat the various subjects upon which he has written, in such a way as to render the work eminently useful to practical Farmers. For sale at the Bookstore of WM. M. TODD—price per single copy, 75 cents, or eight copies for Five Dollars. A. BEATTY. January 18, 1847

LOOK OUT! HASSETT HOUSE, BROADWAY STREET, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Is now open for the reception of Visitors, day and night. All the delicacies of the French and English Cuisine, are served at the shortest notice. Custom solicited, and every attention paid to the guests of the House. January 22, 1847

Carpet Warehouse, 519, Main, near 3d Street, Louisville, Kentucky. BENT & DUVALL.

HAVE NOW IN STORE, and are daily adding a large assortment of CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS of the following kinds: Tapestry Carpets of various qualities; Brussels Carpets, do do; Superfine Imperial, do do; Scotch Ingrain, do do; Common Ingrain, do do; 4-4, 3-4 & 5-8 Venetian, do do; Chenille, Tufted and Brussels Rugs; Floor Oil Cloths, from 3 to 21 feet wide, which we will cut in any shape to suit purchasers; Table Oil Cloths, of various patterns and qualities; Black Oil Cloths for Coach Manufacture; Brass Fenders, Steel Shovels and Tongs, &c.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Such as: Cloths; Cassimeres; Blankets; Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Curtain goods of every variety and style; Rich Fancy Silks; Dress Goods; Black, Blue, Green, Colored and Embroidered Rich Cashmere Shawls; Silk do, &c. &c. All of which we offer at unusually low prices. Orders from the country attended to promptly, and with strict attention to orders. January 15, 1847

CLAGETT & MILLER, Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery.

No. 526, MAIN ST., NEAR THIRD, LOUISVILLE, KY. HAVE now on hand, and are constantly receiving, direct from Sheffield and Birmingham, England, and from the American Manufacturers, a large and complete assortment of Hardware and Cutlery and Building Materials, which they offer at prices, that will fully compete with New York or Philadelphia, as well as be fully seen by an examination of their stock. We keep constantly on hand, IVORY HANDLE KNIVES AND FORKS, in sets and dozens; SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS for the use of Private Families and Hotels. January 14, 1847

MADISON COACH & HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

All the way from London, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, we have the city before us, and are constantly receiving, direct from Sheffield and Birmingham, England, and from the American Manufacturers, a large and complete assortment of Hardware and Cutlery and Building Materials, which they offer at prices, that will fully compete with New York or Philadelphia, as well as be fully seen by an examination of their stock. We keep constantly on hand, IVORY HANDLE KNIVES AND FORKS, in sets and dozens; SILVER FORKS AND SPOONS for the use of Private Families and Hotels. January 14, 1847

MADISON COACH & HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned still continues to keep a BOARDING HOUSE in the large commodious new Brick House, adjoining the Court House. Having constructed four additional new rooms, gives him some 10 rooms as good as there are in the town, which enables him to take some 12 or 15 Members of the Legislature, or others who may desire Private Boarding, by the day, week or year. He pledges himself to keep as good a Table, &c., as the market will afford. The Rooms are all new and well furnished, in addition to their favorable location in the business part of the town. BENJAMIN LUCKETT. Frankfort, January 2, 1847

THE SIXTH SESSION Of Miss H. M. Brown's School, Commenced on Monday, December the 21st, 1846.

TUITION, in the common branches, including Reading Spelling, Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c., per session of five months, \$15 00 Tuition in the higher branches, including Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Algebra, &c., 15 00 Board or Lodging, 8 00 No deductions made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. Payments quarterly. Dec. 22, 1846—725-1f

HARRY I. TODD, TODD & CRITTENDEN, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, FRANKFORT, KY. January 1, 1847

American Almanac for 1847. THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for 1847. Also, Kentucky Farmer's Almanac and Western Farmer's Almanac for 1847, by the single copy or dozen, for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE. January 6, 1847

Farm for Sale. I wish to sell my FARM lying on the Georgetown and Frankfort Turnpike, adjoining the Roman Catholic Chapel, containing Seven Hundred Acres, which can be divided to suit purchasers. The FARM is in a high state of cultivation; about 400 Acres of cleared Land, and will be sold low. Terms made known on application. J. W. FENWICK. Frankfort, Jan. 14, 1847—11-1f

REGULAR PACKET. The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. I. TODD, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday morning, and returns to Frankfort every Wednesday and Saturday evening. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock. January 1, 1847

FLAX SEED! The subscriber will pay cash for Flax Seed delivered at his Warehouse. L. LINDSEY. Sept. 1, 1846—725-1f

REGULAR PACKET. THE new and elegant steamer SEA GULL, JOHN A. HODGSON, Master, will leave Frankfort, for Louisville, every Sunday and Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Louisville, for Frankfort, every Monday and Thursday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Oct. 1, 1846—726-1f

Tanyard and Stock For Sale. I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, my TANYARD AND STOCK ON HAND, situated 9 miles from Frankfort, on the waters of Elk River, Franklin county, Ky. There are first rate Shops, Bark Sheds and Mill, Beam House, and 25 Vats, including Preparations; there is between 15 and 20 ACRES OF LAND, with two hewed log Dwelling Houses, and a never failing Spring in the Yard, affording a sufficiency of water, and in the midst of a dark country. I will sell on very accommodating terms, the Tanyard with or without the Stock on hand. Any person wishing to purchase such property, would do well to call on the subscriber in South Frankfort. January 18, 1847—745-36cd R. T. COLEMAN.

DOCTORS PRICE & KEENE, WILL give their undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and Office adjoining the Presbyterian Church. June 4, 1846—713-1f

DOCTOR J. McFARLAND MILLS, TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office at his residence, in rear of Capitol Square. Frankfort, April 25, 1846—707-1f

FOR SALE OR RENT. A HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by Mr. Wm. M. Todd, in Frankfort, on Main Street, adjoining the Grocery Store of Mr. James Burns, and possession immediately to be given. For terms, apply to R. P. LAYMAN, Esq. Oct. 27, 1846—733-1f H. CLAY

Jacob Keller, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. January 1, 1847

Sardines. 25 BOXES Sardines: Just received, and for sale by (Jan. 12, 1847) TODD & CRITTENDEN.

FRANKFORT CEMETERY. THE Cemetery regret to state, that owing to the trespasses committed in pulling flowers and fruit, breaking shrubbery, walking on the borders and resting on the rails of the enclosures, on SUNDAYS, they are compelled to close the gates on each SABBATH, and that no admittance can be obtained on that day. While they most earnestly request every visitor to abstain from walking on the borders, or touching any flower or shrub or fruit, they pledge themselves to prosecute for the heavy penalties imposed by the charter, any person who may commit the slightest trespass. The grounds are now being improved at a very large expense, for the comfort and ornament of our town, and we ask the aid of our citizens, both old and young, in refraining from the slightest act which may be an example for others to commit any trespass whatever. Persons can visit the grounds during the week in carriages or on foot, but no one can be admitted on horseback. Horses can be tied at Mr. Page's residence on the hill. June 16, 1846—714-1f

Frankfort Advertisements.

The Rural Register & Almanac for 1847.

CONTAINING valuable "matters and things," of interest to the Farmer and Gardener, just received and for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE Jan. 20, 1847

New Arrival of Law Books.

WM. M. TODD, HAS just received the following valuable LAW BOOKS, which he will sell at the lowest Western prices:

Bacon's Abridgement by Bouvier, 10 volumes; East's Reports, 10 vols, in 8, new edition; Wharton's American Law, 2d edition; U. S. Digest by Metcalf & Perkins, 3 volumes; Holcomb's Introduction to Equity Jurisprudence; Archbold's Criminal Pleading, 3 volumes; Starke on Evidence, 3 volumes; Wheeler's American Chancery Digest; Digest New York Reports, 4 volumes; Kent's Commentaries, 4 volumes; Chitty on Pleadings, 2 volumes; Chitty on Contracts, 2 volumes; Chitty's Blackstone, 2 volumes; Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 volumes; Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 volumes, new edition; Story's Equity Pleading; Story on Agency; Story on Bailments; Story on Bills; Story on Contracts; Story on Promissory Notes; Story on Partnership; United States Statutes at large, 5 volumes, by Peters; Jermon on Wills, 2 volumes, new work; Clancy on Husband and Wife; Stephen on Pleading; Mordaunt's Pleading; Starke on Evidence, 2 volumes; Smith's Chancery Practice, 2 volumes; Foulton on Obligations, 2 volumes; Howard's Reports of the United States, 4 volumes; Williams on Executors, 2 volumes; Thomas' Coke, 3 volumes; Vattel's Law of Nations; Adams on Ejectment; Balentine on Limitations; Jones on Bailments, &c. &c. Also, a few copies of the Statute Laws of Kentucky, in 3 vols., and a complete set of Kentucky Reports (except A. K. Marshall, 3 volumes, and 2d volume of Little), which he will sell on the best terms for cash. Any Law Books not mentioned in the above list, will be furnished at short notice and at low prices. Jan. 1, 1847

88 CANS fresh COE OYSTERS, just received and for sale on commission, by PIERSON & MERIWETHER, January 4, 1847

Fine Pen and Pocket Knives. A LARGE supply of Rogers' and Wadsworth's finest Pen and Pocket Knives, about 150 different patterns, for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE. January 6, 1847

Blank Books. MEDIUM and Demi Brevard, and Demi Cap Record, Ledger, Journals and Day Books, full and half bound, a large supply for sale by W. M. TODD. January 6, 1847

Fashionable Hats. A LARGE supply of the very best quality, and newest finish, for sale by W. M. TODD. (Jan. 6, 1847)

Traveling Trunks. IRON Frame, and imitation Iron Frame Traveling Trunks, of the very best Philadelphia make. Also, Hand Trunks, Carpet Bags, Saddle Bags and Satchels, for sale by W. M. TODD. (Jan. 6, 1847)

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes. MILES & SON'S Philadelphia made, best quality, Gentlemen's Waterproof and Dress Boots and Shoes, a good supply still on hand at W. M. TODD. (Jan. 6, 1847)

Fashionable Tailoring. WILLIAM BRIDGES, CAREFUL for the patronage that has hitherto been extended to him, informs his friends and customers, that he is still pleased to make, cut and fit all kinds of gentlemen's wear, in the newest and most fashionable styles. He employs none but the best workmen, and is confident of pleasing all who may patronize him. His terms, too, are very moderate. If this establishment is in SWIGERT'S ROW, between the Stores of Parker & St. John & S. Withrow & Co., where he will be pleased to see his friends. January 1, 1847

Private Boarding House. THE undersigned still continues to keep a BOARDING HOUSE in the large commodious new Brick House, adjoining the Court House. Having constructed four additional new rooms, gives him some 10 rooms as good as there are in the town, which enables him to take some 12 or 15 Members of the Legislature, or others who may desire Private Boarding, by the day, week or year. He pledges himself to keep as good a Table, &c., as the market will afford. The Rooms are all new and well furnished, in addition to their favorable location in the business part of the town. BENJAMIN LUCKETT. Frankfort, January 2, 1847

THE SIXTH SESSION Of Miss H. M. Brown's School, Commenced on Monday, December the 21st, 1846.

TUITION, in the common branches, including Reading Spelling, Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c., per session of five months, \$15 00 Tuition in the higher branches, including Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Algebra, &c., 15 00 Board or Lodging, 8 00 No deductions made for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. Payments quarterly. Dec. 22, 1846—725-1f

HARRY I. TODD, TODD & CRITTENDEN, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, FRANKFORT, KY. January 1, 1847

American Almanac for 1847. THE American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for 1847. Also, Kentucky Farmer's Almanac and Western Farmer's Almanac for 1847, by the single copy or dozen, for sale at TODD'S BOOKSTORE. January 6, 1847

Farm for Sale. I wish to sell my FARM lying on the Georgetown and Frankfort Turnpike, adjoining the Roman Catholic Chapel, containing Seven Hundred Acres, which can be divided to suit purchasers. The FARM is in a high state of cultivation; about 400 Acres of cleared Land, and will be sold low. Terms made known on application. J. W. FENWICK. Frankfort, Jan. 14, 1847—11-1f

REGULAR PACKET. The Steamer BLUE WING, Captain H. I. TODD, leaves Frankfort for Louisville every Tuesday and Friday morning, and returns to Frankfort every Wednesday and Saturday evening. Leaves Louisville for Frankfort and Woodford landing every Saturday at 12 o'clock. January 1, 1847

FLAX SEED! The subscriber will pay cash for Flax Seed delivered at his Warehouse. L. LINDSEY. Sept. 1, 1846—725-1f

REGULAR PACKET. THE new and elegant steamer SEA GULL, JOHN A. HODGSON, Master, will leave Frankfort, for Louisville, every Sunday and Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leaves Louisville, for Frankfort, every Monday and Thursday, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Oct. 1, 1846—726-1f

Tanyard and Stock For Sale. I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, my TANYARD AND STOCK ON HAND, situated 9 miles from Frankfort, on the waters of Elk River, Franklin county, Ky. There are first rate Shops, Bark Sheds and Mill, Beam House, and 25 Vats, including Preparations; there is between 15 and 20 ACRES OF LAND, with two hewed log Dwelling Houses, and a never failing Spring in the Yard, affording a sufficiency of water, and in the midst of a dark country. I will sell on very accommodating terms, the Tanyard with or without the Stock on hand. Any person wishing to purchase such property, would do well to call on the subscriber in South Frankfort. January 18, 1847—745-36cd R. T. COLEMAN.

DOCTORS PRICE & KEENE, WILL give their undivided attention to the practice of Medicine in Frankfort and its vicinity. Residence and Office adjoining the Presbyterian Church. June 4, 1846—713-1f

DOCTOR J. McFARLAND MILLS, TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office at his residence, in rear of Capitol Square. Frankfort, April 25, 1846—707-1f

FOR SALE OR RENT. A HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by Mr. Wm. M. Todd, in Frankfort, on Main Street, adjoining the Grocery Store of Mr. James Burns, and possession immediately to be given. For terms, apply to R. P. LAYMAN, Esq. Oct. 27, 1846—733-1f H. CLAY

Jacob Keller, WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. January 1, 1847

Sardines. 25 BOXES Sardines: Just received, and for sale by (Jan. 12, 1847) TODD & CRITTENDEN.

FRANKFORT CEMETERY. THE Cemetery regret to state, that owing to the trespasses committed in pulling flowers and fruit, breaking shrubbery, walking on the borders and resting on the rails of the enclosures, on SUNDAYS, they are compelled to close the gates on each SABBATH, and that no admittance can be obtained on that day. While they most earnestly request every visitor to abstain from walking on the borders, or touching any flower or shrub or fruit, they pledge themselves to prosecute for the heavy penalties imposed by the charter, any person who may commit the slightest trespass. The grounds are now being improved at a very large expense, for the comfort and ornament of our town, and we ask the aid of our citizens, both old and young, in refraining from the slightest act which may be an example for others to commit any trespass whatever. Persons can visit the grounds during the week in carriages or on foot, but no one can be admitted on horseback. Horses can be tied at Mr. Page's residence on the hill. June 16, 1846—714-1f

Frankfort Advertisements.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER, MERCHANT TAILORS,

South side Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

THE subscribers still continue to carry on the above business in all its various branches at their old and well known stand, and are prepared to furnish those who may favor them with their patronage, with the cheapest and most fashionable series of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.

Their stock of Goods were all purchased this fall by one of the firm, and they are of opinion that their Goods cannot be beat for taste, beauty, style, or fashion, or by any other assortment of Goods in the town.

They solicit patronage, and will endeavor to merit it by strict attention to their business.

We are also Agents for the sale of Mathews & Knowland's splendid System of Garment Cutting.

Garments of every description in their line, cut to order, and with the least possible delay. RICHARD GILLISPIE, NELSON HEFFNER.

October 20, 1846—722-1f



Fashionable Tailoring Establishment, MAIN STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.</

